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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY USSR (Lithuanian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 23 May 1952

SUBJECT 1. Conditions on Collective Farms
2. Prices

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PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]Conditions on Collective Farms

1. All Lithuanian farmers who owned from four to sixteen hectares of land had to join the kolkhozy. Those who owned more than sixteen hectares were deported to Siberia. By 1950 all the farms of persons deported from Suvalkija (region near the East Prussian-Polish border) had been divided among the various kolkhozy.
2. The life of farmers living near the sugar factories improved in the fall of 1950. They received 25 acres additional land for the planting of sugar beets. This was done upon the request of the sugar factories, the government being unwilling but having no alternative. The quality of sugar beets delivered by the kolkhozy had been bad and part of them even rotten. The sugar factories had been forced to stop working for a whole season. The factories were satisfied with the harvest received directly from the new land allotted to the farmers, and the farmers were pleased because they were paid for their deliveries of sugar beets in sugar, which was scarce.
3. In the area around Krosna (54-25N, 23-31E), administrators (nacelninkai) have been appointed to each kolkhoz, all of them Russians. Every evening the administrators give written instructions to the kolkhozniki, mentioning the kind of work to be done and the persons to do it. At one time the kolkhozniki were instructed to plow part of the meadows, and the result was a lack of forage in winter. Many horses died because of this and because the hay, which in accordance with instructions had been carted while still wet, grew moldy.
4. The storekeeper has the most responsible job on a collective farm. He is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment if any shortages are discovered in the storehouse. The hardest physical work is done by the milkers, who have to milk ten cows twice a day besides preparing fodder and feeding pigs.

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5. In the area around Krosna, the land has already been surveyed, and new kolkhoz centers are to be built at main crossroads.
6. The roads around Krosna are in very bad condition. They are being repaired on Sundays by the kolkhozniki. A main road is being constructed from Krosna to Lazdijai. (54-16N, 23-30E).

Prices

7. A farmer can go to market only in the raion in which he lives. Farmers from Krosna can go to Marijampole (54-32N, 23-26E) or Simnas (54-25N, 23-36E), but not to Lazdijai.
8. Prices in the Lithuanian SSR prior to May 1951 included the following:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rubles</u>
Home-baked bread	1 kg	2.50
Russian bread from a shop	1 kg	1.50-1.80
Eye	1 centner	180-220
Oats	1 centner	100-130
Wheat	1 centner	200-280
Bacon	1 kg	25-35
Butter (in summer)	1 kg	20-25
Butter (in winter)	1 kg	30-35
Sugar	1 kg	11-15
Cotton material for dresses	1 meter	12-15
Women's shoes	1 pr	180-200
Shoes made of cloth	1 pr	60
Imitation leather shoes	1 pr	70-80
Slippers (peretkai) (these are expensive because they are made of pigskin and there is a severe shortage of leather in Lithuania)	1 pr	50
Woman's suit	1	1500-2000
Yeast	100 gr	3
Matches	1 box	.16

9. Knives are very difficult to obtain.

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